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THE PRESIDENT'S

MESSAGE

Most coins are considered valuable for what they will purchase. A few coins are enhanced in value through rarity. Perhaps the greatest value of coins lies in what they tell about man and his history, but even more prized is the hobby of numismatics which brings us together to exchange knowledge and friendship around the world. This is what NASC is working toward.

Your president had the pleasure of attending the Canadian Numismatic Association's 17th. Annual Convention in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Many other NASC members were present and active in the various programs--Peggy and Ed Borgolte, Maury Gould, Ralph Mitchell, Abe Kosoff etc--. The CNA meetings are much like the ANA conventions of 15 or 20 years ago; leisurely, well paced, not too many meetings and nearly everyone from members to dealers on a first name bases, usually friends of many years. I recommend that you mark your calendar for the CNA convention in 1971 to be held in British Columbia.

From Nova Scotia your president went to Reykjavik, Iceland and had the pleasure of houseguesting with a fellow collector and his wife for a week. After corresponding for over eight years I had the pleasure of meeting this friend of long standing and enjoyed the beautiful country of Iceland and the gracious hospitality of its people. Coins are scarce and mostly just recent issues that we see here on the coast at our own conventions.

I had the pleasure of attending the ANA Convention in St. Louis and it was like old home week with so many Californians in attendance. The convention was one of the finest and best run shows the ANA has had in a number of years-----St. Louis certainly had been

working hard since the last ANA meeting in 1904! The major event of the ANA as far as general collecting is concerned was made by Mrs. Mary T. Brooks, Director of Mints, "A Numismatic agency is being established that will sell and handle over the counter and mail, sales such as our existing Philatelic Agency-----Mr. Charles Hoskin formerly Director of the Detroit Money Museum, will be in charge of this new agency". Dealers and collectors alike felt that this was a very successful convention and gave all indications that people were again buying for collections.

The highest award the ANA presents is the Farran Zerbe Memorial Award: It is presented annually for Outstanding and Distinguished Service to the American Numismatic Association and to the Numismatists exemplifying these high ideals-----this year Charles M. Johnson of Long Beach was the recipient; former ANA governor, chairman of ANA building fund and home, winner of our own Goodson Award, and a long record of service to numismatics.

In these days of robberies and burglaries-----remember that knowledge and friendship are the real rewards of the hobby and cannot be lost.



OUR SENSATIONAL,

SIZZLING, SEXY,

SERENDIPITY SIXTEENTH

IS ONLY SIX MONTHS

AWA

PARAMOUNT TO HAVE AUCTION

Paramount is most pleased to have been awarded the privilege of conducting the auction in connection with the N.A.S.C. Convention to be held in Los Angeles February 18-21, 1971. We assure all the members of N.A.S.C. that we will do our utmost to have an outstanding sale. We can already assure you of having a first rate auctioneer in that GEORGE BENNETT has already consented to cry the sale.

YOU CAN HELP US HAVE A GREAT SALE. We think it would be most appropriate if a large portion of the consignments for the sale would come from California and from N.A.S.C. members. As a result of our feeling, we will give priority to N.A.S.C. member consignments until October 1, 1970.

This sale is generally recognized as the second best sale in the nation--second only to ANA--and so anyone having desirable material to consign would, without doubt, find the results in this sale to be most gratifying.

If you have material to consign, please contact JOHN S. QUEEN at PARAMOUNT. He will be glad to discuss all details with you. Just call collect or write now. Remember, priority until October 1, 1970.



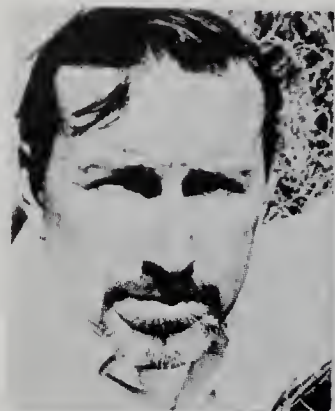
John S. Queen

Paramount International
Coin Corporation
Paramount Building
Englewood, Ohio 45322

Phone: 513-836-2654

ACROSS the MAGIC CARPET of Time

Roman Money at a Glance



KEITH LAUMER, well known collector and writer introduces footnotes of the past for new collectors.

The Romans coined only copper during the first five hundred years of their history. The As was the unit of value in Roman coinage. It was a mixture of copper and tin, and in the early days of Rome weighed one pound, but the size of this cumbersome and inconvenient coin was greatly reduced in later times. In the days of Cicero the AS was worth nearly two cents. Usually the As had one side the two-faced head of Janus and on the other the prow of a ship. Roman boys when tossing coins would say "Capita aut navim" just as American boys now say, "heads or tails."

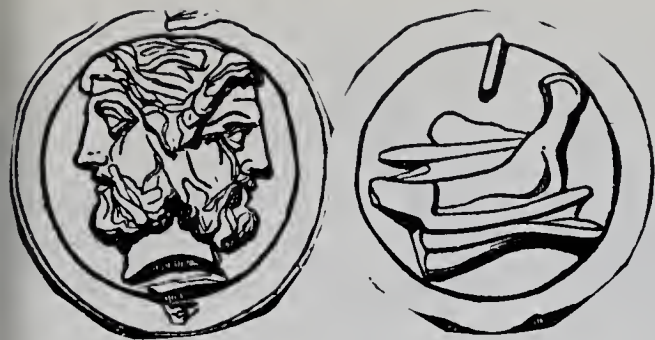
The sestertius was a coin sometimes silver, sometimes brass worth four and a half cents of our money. The other principal coin was the denarius, usually made of silver, and worth seventeen cents of our money. There were also coins made of gold --- The Aureus, one of the principal gold coins, was worth four dollars and fifty cents. The code of Justinian prescribed that the gambler should not risk more than an Aureus at dice.

Their copper coins were six in number:

1. As 2 cents
2. Semis 1 1/2 As



ROMAN FORUM (Restored)



AS with head of Janus and prow of ship.



Coins of Amelianus



Hadrian coins showing trireme



Coin of Diocletian

3. Triens 1/3 As
4. Quadrans 1/4 As
5. Sextans 1/6 As
6. Uncia 1/12 As

The mint of Rome where money was coined was in a building attached to the temple of Juno Moneta, whence our word money. Many of the Roman citizens had the privilege of coining their own money at the mint, under the direction of the authorities. In addition to the mint at Rome there were other mints in the provinces. Many of the provinces were permitted to coin money with designs quite different from those of the Roman coinage.

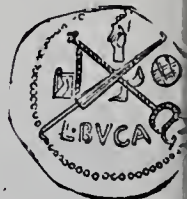
Some of the coins issued by the Roman emperors are very beautiful, especially compared to our modern issues. The coins of Vespasian and Titus commemorate the conquest of Judea; Hadrian's coins commemorate

his journeys and victories. Much of the Roman history is shown only on its coins, which in most cases bear true likenesses of the people of the period.

Even after 1500 years after the fall of Rome, she is still much in evidence-----in most of our state and government buildings you see the traces of the past-----even our houses of worship reflect much of the glitter of the pagan etherial. Our money over the years has taken on many of the ancient personifications. The figure of Liberty appears on many coins; Libertas, the personification of Freedom was worshipped at Rome as a divinity. A temple was erected to her on the spot where Cicero's house stood. After Caesar's victories in Spain, the senate ordered the erection of a temple to Libertas at public expense. She is usually represented as a matron wearing the



Cleopatra & son Antiochu



Julius Caesar

the use of the fasces containing both the rods and the axe was restricted to consuls at the head of their armies and to quaestors in their provinces. When a general achieved a great victory he had the fasces, which were borne before him, decorated with laurel leaves.

The Roman fasces is stamped on the American mercury dime. The fasces were rods bound in the form of a bundle, containing an axe in the middle with the iron projecting from them. The fasces were carried by lictors before great personages;----



Roman denarius



Coin of Augustus Caesar

THE NUMISMATIC MAGIC CARPET will visit the Vestal Virgins in our next adventure ----- in our next issue.

COINAGE of INDIA

East India Company Issues

The first body of merchants to receive a charter for trading in India was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies" which received its first charter from Elizabeth I in 1600. Originally this company traded with the Indies as a whole, but was forced by the Dutch to withdraw from Java and Sumatra in 1624 and concentrate trade with India proper.

British domination of India began about 1757 and in 1765 the Company was appointed Governor of Bengal, Behan and Orissa. The Company had its own army and navy and became supreme power in India. Owing to internal wars the Company's army had to be sustained by the British army. The company gradually became under the control of the British Government, and after the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, ceased to exist and surrendered authority to the Crown.

The first coins struck for circulation in India were the Portcullis pieces, so called from the reverse type. Issued in 1600, by request of Elizabeth in the original charter, the coins were to the value of 8, 4, 2 and 1 testernes, equivalent to and meant to complete with the Spanish 8 reals and its divisions. It is doubtful whether these coins were circulated in India proper.

The coinage of the Bombay presidency began in 1671 with the issue of a dump rupee and half rupee in silver, known as the PAX DEO type. A few years later another dump rupee and half rupee in silver and a

1 pice in copper, from the same dies were issued. These are known as the five-line type all having the same inscription: MON/BOMBAY/ANGLIC/REGIMS/Ao7o as the obverse type.

In 1676, Charles II granted the company power to strike coins at Bombay to be called Rupees, Pice and Budgrooks. The rupees showed the inscription THE RVPEE OF BOMBAIM BY AVTHORITY OF CHARLES THE SECOND and were issued in 1677. They were the first coins from the Bombay mint to bear the date. In 1687, these pieces were followed by a re-issue of the PAX DEO type having the date added to the inscription.

In 1733, the Bombay mint began striking coins in imitation of the native issues of the Nawab of Surat. These pieces were hand-made and badly struck from dies larger than the blanks and are undated. The issue, known as the "Old Surat" type in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee, lasted until 1780. They can be distinguished from the native issues by a sunflower mark.

Between the years 1805-1818, the "Improved Surat" rupee ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$) were issued. They were better struck on larger flans, but still incomplete. Besides the sunflower mark, they bear the regnal year 46 of Shah Alum II, and the date of authorization 1215AH (i.e. 1800 A.D.).

With the introduction of new machinery in 1818, machine made coins with upright milled edge were issued. These pieces are of the same type as the previous issues and

continued until 1823.

In 1825, the "Old Surat" pieces were re-issued counter-marked with the date on label. The last issue for Bombay in silver was of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupees machine made, but with plain edge. This issue was struck between 1823 and 1835.

The first copper coins for Bombay were one pice pieces struck from the same dies as the five line type rupees. This was followed by another one pice piece with the five line type, but with the last line reading Ao9o. The next issues are 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pice pieces of very crude workmanship, the types being the company's bale mark on the obverse, and lion rampant on the reverse. 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ pice pieces of better workmanship, but still of dump style with the types of a crown with G.R. at the sides and BOMB below on the obverse, and a four-lined inscription on the reverse were also struck in this period. The above-mentioned coins were issued between 1671 and 1737. All coins are undated excepting the last type which are found both dated and undated, the earliest date which appears being 1728.



Bombay Issues

Left: 1 Pice (Dump) 1773-77

Right: 1 Pice (Dump) 1802-30

A 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ pice pieces with the same obverse type as the last issue, but with the bale mark as the obverse type were struck up until 1783, and

are found both dated and undated. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ pice pieces with the value, BOMB and date in three lines on the obverse and the bale mark on the reverse were struck during the years 1773-1777.

Concurrent with all of the dated issues were a series of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ pice pieces struck between 1729 and 1803 with the bale mark and date only as types.

In 1791 and 1794, coins of European manufacture of the denominations of 20, 15, 10 and 5 cash were issued. The types are bale mark with the date below and a balance with the word "Adel" (Justice) in Persian script between the scales.

Between 1802 and 1830 dump type 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ pice pieces with the same types were issued, some coins having a three-lined inscription in Nagari between the scales.

The 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ pice pieces with the arms of the East Indian Company on the obverse and the scales type on the reverse were struck concurrently with these pieces. They are of European manufacture and have the date 1804 under the Coat of Arms. The last copper coins struck for Bombay are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ anna pieces and one pice pieces with the same types and are dated between 1830-34.

During the 18th century, lead 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ pice pieces were struck for Bombay. They have as types a crown on the obverse and a four-lined inscription on the reverse. Some have the date below the inscription. There is also a lead $\frac{1}{2}$ pice with the types bale mark and value.

The issues of Bengal Presidency are not as complex as those of Bombay; there being only one main

type of silver coin throughout. These coins were struck at four different mints which will be covered separately. The earliest coins are indistinguishable from the native types, being products of the Mongul mints.

The Murshidabad Mint struck coins both native and European style. All have the Regnal year 19 of Shah Alam II, and a Cinquerfoil as the mint mark. Where dated they are all of the year 1204 AH, irrespective of when issued. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ rupees of European style were struck with oblique milled edges between 1787-1818, upright milled edge 1819-32, and plain edge 1833-35. Some of these coins were struck at Calcutta in the name of the Murshidabad mint. The Farukhabad mint began striking coins to the value of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee in 1803. These pieces of European style were similar to the coins of the Murshidabad mint except that they bore the 45th regnal year of Shah Alam II. The coins have oblique or upright milling and plain edge. The Farukhabad Mint was closed in 1824, and other government mints continued striking the series which lasted till 1835.

There are only two issues of silver coins from the Benaries mint, which can be distinguished from the coins of Shah Alum II by the nominal regnal year 17 which is on all issues and a fish and a flower of four petals. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{16}$ rupees were struck in native style with the dates 1190-1229 AH.

The first copper coins for Bengal were struck at Patna mint in 1774. These are 2 and 1 anna pieces with the inscription "PATNA POST" and the value and date in English on the obverse and native legend on the

reverse. In 1780, an issue of coins of European style with legends were struck to the values of 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ pice. They are dated 1195 A.H. These were followed by issues with native inscriptions in two or three languages, the coins being undated. Some pieces have the trident mark of the Benares mint. These pieces were issued between 1795 and 1817. 4, 2 and 1 pice pieces with the arms of the company and date on the obverse and a native inscription within a wreath on the reverse were struck in 1825. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 pie pieces with the value in English and native inscriptions were struck at Calcutta in 1831. They are undated.

The last issues of copper coins for Bengal were $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, $\frac{1}{2}$ pice and $\frac{1}{12}$ anna pieces. All have as types the arms of the country on the obverse and E.I.C. legend around the outside of a wreath in which is the value in English on the reverse. They are variously dated between 1833 and 1858.

The coins of the Madras Presidency were of two standards. The Pagoda standard was the pagoda which is equivalent to 42 fanams; 1 fanam is equivalent to 4 faluce; and 1 faluce is equivalent to 20 cash. The rupee standard was also current with the pagoda standard.

The two coinages were unrelated until 1818 when the rupee was made the standard coin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees being equal to 1 pagoda.

The earliest coins for Madras were struck at Fort Saint George circa 1671. They are 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ fanam pieces, with two C's interlinked and Hindu deity as types. These were followed by 3, 2 and 1 fanam pieces with types Orb sur-



Madras 1 Rupee. Native Inscription



Madras 5 Cash Piece 1803

mounted by a cross with the initials CCE in the divisions of the orb on the obverse and native inscription on the reverse.

In 1811, the half and quarter pagoda with types pagoda and Hindu deity were struck with 5, 2 and 1 fanam pieces. There are several varieties of these coins all of which have the value in English. The half pagodas were struck over Spanish dollars, some of the design still being visible.

The rupee and its subdivisions were first struck in 1758. They are copies of the Arcot rupee and can be distinguished by the Lotus flower mint mark. In 1811 new machinery was installed in the Madras mint and coins of European style were struck all bearing the frozen date 1172 A.H., regnal year 6 and Lotus flower mint mark. 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ rupees with oblique milled edge were struck until 1835, the 2 rupees being overstruck on Spanish dollars. Between 1823 and 1825 coins were struck at Calcutta for use in Madras and can be distinguished by the rose mint mark.

The copper coins of Madras began in 1693 with the issue of dump 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ faluce pieces with the orb type bale mark on the obverse and

the date on the reverse as types. They are variously dated until 1806. An undated issue of 40, 20, 10, 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cash pieces with the value in English and native legends followed with a one cash piece with type of bale mark and date. In 1794 $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{96}$ rupee pieces of "Cart wheel" rim type with the arms of the Company and the bale mark as type were issued in an attempt to correlate the two coinage systems. 20, 10 and 5 cash pieces with the arms of the Company on the obverse and native inscription on reverse were struck in 1803, the value being in Roman numerals and English. 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ faluce pieces were struck in 1807 with the Christian era date and Persian script. The faluce was also known as a dub and 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ faluce pieces with or without the value in English were struck with the Christian date in Persian script. These were the last copper coins of Madras.

The last trading post to be considered is Tellicherry. There are only two coins attributed to Tellicherry, both being double farthings. The first, issued in 1799, has native inscriptions and T99 types. The second, issued in 1800, has scales and the letter T and

date on the obverse and native inscriptions on the reverse.

In 1853, the Company began issuing a universal coinage for all India. These pieces, because they bear the head and titles of the reigning monarch are not usually included in the coinage of the East India Company.

They are 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee pieces issued during the reigns of William 4th and Queen Victoria. The types are, for William 4th, obverse WILLIAM IIII KING around his bare head to the right and on the reverse E.I.C. legend around a wreath in which is the value and the date 1835.

For Queen Victoria the obverse type is VICTORIA QUEEN around her young head to the left. The reverse type is as on the coinage of the William 4th, the date being different. These pieces were issued in 1840 and 1841. There are two varieties one with the legend divided by the Queen's head on the obverse and one with the legend continuous. These were the last coins issued by the East India Company, there being no new coins struck for India by the British until 1862, four years after the Company ceased to exist.



WILLIAM IV
1 Rupee 1835

The author of this article, Mr. N. J. HATHERLY, is a former president of the Numismatic Society of South Australia, a Fellow of the Society and The Royal Numismatic Society.

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BOARD MEETING DATES

SEPTEMBER 20, (Updated from September 27)

DECEMBER 6, 1970

FEBRUARY 7, 1971

The CANOE on the CANADIAN DOLLAR



By G. STUTTER

The first Canadian dollar was struck in 1935 to commemorate the 25th year of the reign of King George V.

The coin was designed by Emanuel Hahn in accordance with the Royal Proclamation which called for: A canoe, manned by an Indian and a voyager, with an islet in the background; Canada dollar, and date included.

All Canadian silver dollars have this design except for the commemoratives of 1939, 1949 and 1958. No silver dollars were minted between 1939-1945.

Behind the canoe design there is romance and history that will endear it to the heart of every Canadian and numismatist.

The canoes opened up a new era and a new way of life. Without these canoes Canada might still have been in the shadows of great forests, undiscovered, for the canoe was the only means of crossing its hazardous waterways.

It could be said that the canoe is the earliest type of vessel for navigating water. In fact, we could call it the ancestor of the ships that sail the seas today. The word canoe is derived from the French word "canot", meaning "hollow log." The earliest type of canoe was the "dugout" which could be made wherever suitable trees grew.

The birch-bark canoe was used

mainly in Ontario and Quebec. With the aid of this craft the French explorers were able to penetrate swiftly from the St. Lawrence Valley through the rivers and lakes of Ontario to the edge of the plains.

The English found it difficult to travel through the interior to Ohio because of their heavy dugouts which could not be carried from one body of water to another.

The birch-bark canoe on the Canadian silver dollar carries bale marked H.B. indicating that it is a freight canoe of the Hudson Bay Company which was chartered by King Charles II of England in 1670. Because of these bales and the presence of only two men—an Indian and a voyager—it is believed that the canoe is a "North Canoe." The Grand River canoe and the Montreal canoe (names for heavy canoes) was 500 lb. freighter of the fur trade and was impossible to be carried over land by two men.

The north canoe, being the standard freighter for the fur trade, was about half the size of the other, making it lighter, narrower and more manageable in swift water. It was about 25 to 30 feet long, less than three feet wide, its high prow often decorated with paintings, a popular design being three fish within a circle. When properly loaded it could carry a load of more than a ton.

and was capable of incredible speed when empty.

A fur trader would make a canoe out of almost anything—raw hides, deer hides, poplar-bark or cedar wood. The best was made of the white wood of the birch tree. The bigger the tree, the larger the strips, and so the better the canoe.

The bark was spread out on the ground and a skeleton laid over it. The sheets of bark were carefully drawn up over the frame and the edges were turned down over the gunwhale strip, to which they were securely bound. To protect the canoe from bumps and scrapes, a second strip was placed along the outer edge. Then thin strips were affixed along the bottom and across the ribs and a small piece of wood was inserted at either end to strengthen the frame.

Wherever the bark was joined the seams were sewn up with "wetup" (split pine roots) and gummed with pine resin so that it was almost impossible to detect the seams. Nowhere were the sides or bottom more than a quarter of an inch thick.

Because of their extreme lightness they made for carrying across country, but were very fragile. The slightest scrape on a hidden rock or bounce on the gravel would possibly loosen the seams or puncture the bark.

They were so light that they often capsized, soaking passengers and merchandise and often resulting in tragedy or loss. A canoe was always fixed before the voyager set up camp for the night.

Merchandise was made in bundles of exactly 90 lbs., so that the weight could be distributed evenly. It is little wonder then that the story comes down to us that the canoeman had to be careful how they parted their hair lest they capsize the canoe. They handled their craft in many different positions, sitting while they paddled in quiet water, but often stood while stemming a current, using long poles made of pine, or knelt while running down rapids.

As you look at your silver Canadian dollar, listen intently for the dip of the paddle or the singing in the breeze. A voyager who sang was paid higher wages.



COMMUNION TOKENS REINTRODUCED

By
IAN MacPHERSON

Reprinted from the Australian Numismatic Journal
October - December, 1966

At one time, the use of a metal token as a ticket of admission to the communion service was widespread in the Protestant churches of western Europe, and nowhere more general than Scotland, whence it was taken to all parts of the world. In modern times a great many congregations have abandoned the practice, those which still have it generally substitute a printed card for the metal token, feeling that the card is more useful in making up the communion roll, as well as being less costly.

The production of a new communion token, therefore, is a remarkable numismatic event in itself, and the token prepared for St. James Presbyterian Church in Canberra, in 1966, has associations which make it doubly interesting to numismatics and to churchmen. Although in recent years several churches in Australia, Scotland and the United States have produced metal tokens in celebration of anniversaries, the St. James token appears to be the first issue in several decades intended for continued future use, and its novel and attractive design ingeniously meets the chief advantage claimed for the communion card by the introduction of serial numbers.

Five hundred of the tokens were struck by Millers of Sydney, numbered serially 1 to 500. Each member of the Church is assigned a number of the roll which is kept by the Session Clerk, and he retains this same serial number as long as he is associated with the congregation. In the two weeks preceding each quarterly communion service, the elders take the tokens to the members at their homes, to be returned when the members attend the sacramental service. At that time, in keeping with an old Scottish tradition, the tokens are collected in leather bags with long wooden handles during the singing of the pre-communion psalm.

The reverse of the token, with the legend THIS DO / IN REMEMBRANCE / OF ME / I COR. XI. 24 and the manufacturer's name MILLERS SYD at the bottom, is similar to tokens used over the years in many parts of the world, but the obverse is unique in device and inscription. Here there are three scallop shells upon a cross-hatched field, above a tablet upon which the serial number is incused; the whole being enclosed within a broad border upon which are ST. JAMES at the top and HUGHES CURTIN at the bottom. The token measures 32x22 mm., with plain edges.

The serial number, rather than a table number, is a departure from Scottish tradition; the only other recorded tokens which bear serial numbers are those made for Port Louis, Mauritius, over a century ago. The scallop shells form a universal ecclesiastical symbol for St. James, because of the tradition that the apostle made a missionary voyage to Spain, where he is revered as the patron saint of the nation. Indeed, during medieval times, pilgrims to the shrine of Antiago de Compostela, which is the reputed burial place of St. James, wore scallop shells attached to their clothing as marks of piety and in sign of having made the pilgrimage.

Perhaps the most interesting element of the story of the new token involves St. James Church itself, its location in the new housing districts of Hughes and Curtin in Canberra, and its numismatic associations. St. James is the newest sanctioned Presbyterian charge in Australia, having been raised to that status only at the beginning of 1966, after being a preaching centre for St. Margaret's Church for some two years. The site of the Church overlooks the Royal Australian Mint, where many of its members are em-

ployed, and this was one factor which led to the adoption of a metal token in place of a card. Because of its numismatic associations, St. James Church has instituted an annual St. Eligius Day Service at which members who are employed at the Mint assist, and at which the sermon is preached upon a subject with numismatic connotations; in 1966, the sermon was on the text "Bring Me a Penny" (Mark XII:15). St. Eligius is the only saint who was himself a mint master, having held that office at the Paris mint in the seventh century.

It was in 1560 that John Calvin urged the Reformation churches of Geneva to use tokens in order to exclude from the communion those whose lives, conduct and beliefs made them unfit, and it is possible that some Scottish congregations had used tokens even earlier. Thus, this most recent introduction of metal tokens forges a link between the oldest and the newest Presbyterianism. The Church's continuation of an ancient tradition also memorializes the individuality of the people and its location, and serves as a reminder of the heritage which it shares with Presbyterian churches in many lands.



The St. James Communion Tokens

The Elusive Washington-Fanning Island

By PAULINE NEY

About a thousand nautical miles south of Hawaii in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony lie many little islands sparkling like jewels in the sea in this corner of American Polynesia.

Fanning Island a beautiful, verdant coral island with a perimeter of twenty-six miles, having a large center lagoon. It is one of the British Line islands, comprised of Christmas, Fanning-Washington and Kingman's Reef. It has the only relay station of the cable between Vancouver, B.C. and Sydney, Australia, until June 1963, when it was closed.

At the beginning of World War II less than four hundred islanders lived on these islands - about two-thirds of them worked for "Plantations Limited" which, during the second World War was managed by Ronald Garrett, while Phil Palmer, the regular manager served in the Australian Navy.

Also, at this time, there was a British Commissioner, Carew Balieu, from the Isle of Man plus a dozen or more Australians at the Cable Station. Their wives and children were sent back to Australia when the New Zealand troops took over the island. Later a U.S. Task Force of 169 men relieved them.

The Americans soon gobbled up the meager supply of Australian Currency for souvenirs so a qualified permission was given to Ronald Garrett to have printed an emergency issue of Australian One Pound notes. One thousand were printed in Honolulu beginning with Serial No. 1001,

in 1943. This emergency issue was subject to the restriction that one, other than those under British jurisdiction have or use them. The notes were payable in Australian currency.



Pound note is blank on reverse and a shaded green on white. This bill is Serial No. 1019.

In 1946, all but eleven notes were duly destroyed. The eleven notes were preserved for no good reason by Phil Palmer. One of the notes is now in the Smithsonian Institute, another in the Bundes Bank Museum in Germany, the remaining nine notes are in collectors' hands including one owned by Mr. Palmer. This one pound note is the only bank note ever issued on Fanning Island.



Picture shows how bills were cut in half and used for admission tickets to local theatre.

NUMISMATICS of HAWAII

By MAURICE M. GOULD



Hawaiian coins were always of great interest to collectors, but only since its admission to Statehood has there been a tremendous surge of collecting in every phase of numismatics, including coins, tokens and paper money of the Islands.

After the arrival of Captain Cook in 1778, the Hawaiians used a variety of articles as money, such as nails, beads and bits of iron and necessary trading was done by barter.

During the 19th century, sandalwood became a medium of exchange between the Chiefs and foreign traders and then with the reign of Kamehameha I, gold and silver were accepted as a medium of exchange.

Because of the scarcity of small foreign coins on the Island, several individuals, firms and institutions, were given permission to make their own script.

The first token currency was issued at the Kaloa Plantation in Kauai during 1863. The manager, who could not obtain enough coin to pay his men, issued script in 12½¢, 25¢ and 50¢ denominations, which were redeemable at the plantation store and one unusual facet of this issue

is that they were overprinted on French theatre tickets. They were of different sizes and were printed for William Hooper, the manager, in Honolulu.

Other paper money issues were at the Mt. Pleasant Silk Plantation in Kauai in 1843 and in 1844, notes were also issued for the Wailuku Female Seminary and were used for transactions between the school and students.

During 1895, the American Bank-note Company printed three series of bills including silver and gold certificates, all of which are very rare today. Later U.S. notes used on the Hawaiian Islands were treasury issues of gold certificates from \$10 to \$10,000, silver \$1 certificates, U.S. \$2 and \$5 notes, National Bank Notes from \$5 to \$100 and Federal Reserve Notes from \$5 to \$10,000.

The small notes with the Hawaiian overprint used during World War II are well known to collectors and were issued in 1934 and 1935, with the following denominations: \$1, \$5, \$10 and \$20.

Very few coins were issued for the Kingdom of Hawaii, the first being

in 1847, a copper one cent piece bearing the head of Kamehameha III. The cents are all dated 1847 and are quite scarce. A hundred thousand of these pieces were coined, but many were not accepted by the superstitious natives and hundreds of pieces were thrown into the sea to disappear forever. It is especially difficult to obtain the cents in uncirculated condition. A souvenir copy, which is sold on the Islands, has been made in recent years, but they can easily be detected from the original.

The most famous issue of coins is the series of 1883. These were made in the following denominations: 10¢ or one dime, $\$1/4$, $\$1/2$ and $\$1$, and were coined at the San Francisco mint. The engraver was the world-famous Charles Barber of the Philadelphia Mint. His excellent workmanship made these coins extremely attractive and much sought after.

A half million pieces of the $\$1/4$ and $\$1$ were struck; 700 thousand of the $\$1/2$ and 250 thousand of the dimes.

The great majority of the dollars were withdrawn from circulation and melted, leaving approximately ten percent of the issue outstanding. Many of these beautiful pieces found their way into various forms of jewelry.

All of the pieces except for the $\$1/4$ are quite difficult to obtain in uncirculated condition. A hoard of beautiful gem uncirculated $\$1/4$ came to light a number of years ago and that is why this denomination can still be obtained fairly easily in uncirculated condition.

There are a few medals and orders, most of which are scarce

and rare. One of the Statehood medals was released with a misspelling "The Island of Oahu" (spelled Oha). 25,000 had been struck before the error was discovered and then new dies were made for the remainder of this issue.

Cliff Mishler, of Numismatic News, struck a series in six different metals and these medals are quite scarce.

The Hawaiian Sesqui-centennial $\$1/2$ was issued in 1928, with a striking of 10,008 pieces. This is one of the rarest of the commemorative coins and it was originally issued at 5¢ each. Fifty pieces were prepared in sandblast proof for presentation to celebrities.

There are a number of transportation tokens which have been listed in the Transportation Tokens book, as well as the Whitman Hawaiian catalog. Actually, very few tokens were used on the Islands, this is just the reverse of Alaska where so many were used, especially in bars and saloons. Among the tokens used in Hawaii were those for school canteens, department of public instruction, bakery, ice company and saloons. Most famous are the plantation tokens, which are all scarce and rare. These come in the $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, $\frac{1}{2}$ real or 1 real denomination, 6¢ or $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. They were issued during the 1870's and 1880's, in most cases to pay laborers, and were accepted at company stores only. The two most famous plantations were the Haleakala and the Wailuku Plantation.

The Thomas H. Hobron railroad token was issued in the $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ or 1¢ denominations and then when it was absorbed by the Kahului Railroad, tokens in the denomination

10¢, 15¢, 20¢, 35¢ and 75¢ were issued.

One of the rarest tokens is the John P. Waterhouse piece issued in 1862. This token circulated throughout the Islands and was redeemed by Waterhouse at his drygoods store.

The pattern coins of Hawaii are among the most beautiful ever issued and are seldom offered at private sale or auction. If you wish to see a beautiful exhibit of Hawaiian material, see the prize-winning display of Laura Nemez, who has done considerable research in this field.

For pleasure, economics, history, art and beauty, collect the coins of the exciting Hawaiian Islands.

THE DOLLAR AND THE CENT

A big silver dollar and a little brown cent,

Rolling along, together they went;
Rolling along the smooth sidewalk,
When the dollar remarked, for the dollar could talk.

“You poor little cent, you cheap little mite.

I’m bigger and more than twice as bright.

I’m worth more than you a hundred fold,

And written on me in letters bold,
Is the motto drawn from the pious creed,

In GOD We Trust, which all can read.”

“Yes I know”, said the cent,

‘I’m a cheap little mite,

And I know I’m not big nor good nor bright,

And yet,” said the cent with a meek little sigh,

“You don’t go to church as often as I”.

THE ELUSIVE WASHINGTON.

FANNING ISLAND (Cont’d)

Now we go back in the history of these islands almost a hundred years when a token was issued and it, too, was the only coin or token to be issued there. It is 38 mm in diameter, with a thickness of 2mm. It is made of white metal (probably pure tin) and had a value of One Dollar.

Sometime during the 1850’s a lonely Englishman named, Captain English settled on the islands, hence the name, English Harbour. He sold pigs and chickens to passing whalers.

He later employed a Scotsman, William Grieg, and an American, George Bickerel. These three started an “Oil Factory” at Washington Island about 1850-60. Although Fanning has always been the headquarters there were very few coconuts on Fanning Island, but there were millions of wild ones on Washington. Copra was unknown in those days. The oil was extracted on the spot and shipped out in barrels. They brought in native labor from the northern Cook Islands. Then they were faced with the same problem as had occurred during the war, no currency, so they issued tokens valued at One Dollar each.

There were two noteworthy things about these tokens, one is that they quote Washington & Fanning Islands, whereas for the last three-fourths of a century, they have been known as Fanning-Washington tokens. Which shows that Fanning was not always the head station. The other factor is that the One Dollar sign stands for a “Chilean Peso” not a U.S. dollar, the Chilean peso being the standard currency through most of the Pacific at that time.

U.S. Commemorative Coins Designed by a Woman

By RICHARD J. TROWBRIDGE

United States Commemorative coins with few exceptions are the only coins struck in the United States with a real historical background, these special coins were usually issued to commemorate a special event or to commemorate an important personage.

During a half century in the United States 50 different type commemorative coins were issued. A complete set of United States commemorative half-dollars consist of 48 pieces, the addition of mint marks varieties makes a total of 142 coins in the series. Counting the Isabella Quarter and the Lafayette Dollar there are 50 type coins for a complete set of United States Commemorative coins, no commemorative coins were struck from 1940 to 1945 and none since 1954, all were struck in silver.

American Coinage offers few examples of coins designed by a woman, an exception is the commemorative coins designed by the wife of Buffalo nickel designer James E. Fraser, Laura Gardin Fraser. Her coins are not the work of a mere designer, but a true artist in the real sense of the word. Mrs. Fraser's first commemorative half-dollar was the 1921 Alabama Centennial issue, (which features the busts of two of the states governors conjoined on the obverse, William Wyatt Bibb, the first Chief Executive and Thomas E.

Kilby who was the current Governor. Also on the obverse the artist arranged 22 stars to form a constellation. Below the two busts are the names Bibb and Kilby, the date and the denomination, above is the usual United States of America and In God We Trust, this is the Type 1 obverse. The reverse, is almost entirely occupied by a large eagle facing the viewer's left, with the State of Alabama at the top, and the 18th centennial 1919 at the bottom.

In his beak, the eagle holds a scroll or ribbon with the Alabama State motto. (Here We Rest.) This particular coin was delayed in being issued because Congress did not authorize the striking of the coin at the time of the States Centennial 1919. The coin was issued instead in 1921 and went on sale October 1, 1921 at Birmingham, Alabama during President Harding's visit. This Alabama commemorative broke the United States tradition by showing a living man the current Governor on the state on the obverse of the coin. Collectors are puzzled by the 2X2 variety, the 2X2 is not two by two the "X" is a St. Andrew's Cross, the diagonal cross associated with the Confederacy and still preserved in the Alabama State flag. This variety is Type 2. It was also meant to state the fact that Alabama was the 22nd state to join the Union and the obverse also shows 22 stars for the

same reason.

The second commemorative coinage designed by Mrs. Fraser, was the Silver Grant Memorial Half-Dollar and the Gold Dollar in 1922. Both pieces bore the same design, with the same variation in the form of a small incuse star above Grant's name on the obverse. The obverse shows the bust of Grant facing right the dates 1822-1922 under the bust and the value Half-Dollar under this his name appears behind and in front of his bust, with the usual United States of America above his bust. This is Type 1, the second variety is without the small incuse star and is Type 2. The reverse of both is the same and shows Grant's birth place amid trees, with the legends In God We Trust, and E Pluribus Unum.

Mrs. Fraser's third commemorative was the Fort Vancouver Centennial Half-Dollar issued in 1925, the obverse shows the bust of Dr. John McLoughlin facing left, Dr. McLoughlin had built the Fort in 1825, flanking his bust is the dates 1825-1925 with one half of the motto "In God We Trust" on either side. With the value Half-Dollar under his bust and the usual United States of America above. The reverse like the Alabama Commemorative is dominated by the main subject of the commemorative, a figure of a frontiersman in buckskin standing with his right foot resting on a rock, behind him are mountain peaks, and the old fort, legend is Fort Vancouver Centennial, Vancouver, Washington. Founded 1825 by The Hudson's Bay Company.

The last United States commemorative Mrs. Fraser designed was the famous 1926 Oregon Trail Half-Dollar. This issue was struck on and off from 1926 to 1939. The obverse shows a standing Indian against a map of the United States, with the legend United States of America and Half-Dollar below, the reverse shows a Conestoga Wagon, the legend above, "In God We Trust", and below, (Oregon Trail Memorial) in memory of the pioneers, many of whom lie buried along the 2,000 mile highway of history, below this the date.

Twenty years later Mrs. Fraser designed the 1947 Philippine MacArthur Commemoratives, while this set has a rather distant relation to the United States Commemorative coins, the MacArthur coins are among the few that honor an American by a foreign government, and were issued by a nation which two years earlier had been an American possession. There is two denominations issued the 1 Peso piece, and the 50 Centavos, both dated 1947, and in silver. The design of both pieces are the same, the obverse shows a bust of General MacArthur facing right, with the legends, Defender and Liberator of the Philippines, with his name under the bust, the reverse shows the shield of The Coat of Arms of Philippines, value and the date.

References used:

Guide Book of United States Coins by
R.S. Yeoman
History of the United States, by
J. A. Richards.

CLUB NEWS

AMERICAN BRITISH NUMIS. SOCIETY

Its meeting site has been changed to the corner of Pico and Overland, Los Angeles.

Guest speaker in April was ROBERT CLARKE who spoke on A TRIP TO THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN MINT. In May the group heard JOHN BALLARD'S talk on BRITISH TRADE TOKENS.

While he was president, BILL WISSLEAD received his certificate as a Fellow in the Royal Numismatic Society of London.

July 23 was the night for its Second Annual Banquet on the S.S. Princess Louise at Terminal Island. BRYAN BURKE, Curator of CSNA, installed the new officers: PEGGY BORGOLTE, president; JOHN BALLARD, vice-president; ARTHUR McCANN, secretary; RANDY BRIGGS treasurer. WARREN BUNGE was M.C. of the evening and fifty members and guests were in attendance.



Lt. to Rt. Front Row: Jim Betton, Jr.
Peggy E. Borgolte, Irwin F. Brotmon,
John Bollord, Ronly Briggs.

Lt. to Rt. Back Row: Richard J. Trowbridge,
Williom O. Wisslead.

AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Speakers featured at the Fort dinner held in June during C.I.O. were: RICHARD LONG on BILL OF EARLY MEXICAN BANKS and DON BAILEY on WHY THE MAYA MILLIAN ERA?

PRIVATELY ISSUED STORE CARDS AND TOKENS, STATE OF SONORA, MEXICO, booklet has been released for \$1.00 per copy. There are 51 privately issued storecards and tokens listed and illustrated with a map of Sonora to pinpoint locations of the issuing places.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB

In recognition of its 300 meetings three special awards were given as attendance prizes in May.

RALPH MITCHELL presented the Franklin Mint film, THE ULTIMATE ACHIEVEMENT, at its June meeting.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB

ROBERT CLARKE illustrated his talk on A VISIT TO THE AUSTRALIAN MINT with special slides and an exhibit in August.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY

President JOE GARSIDE presented FRED SPEERS with a trophy for the Best Exonumia display at CSNA 46th semi-annual convention in Sacramento in April. Interest talks by ANNA MERLE PANOS

and RALPH MITCHELL were part of the CES meeting there.

Attendance was light at the July meeting in Pomona, but those who were there enjoyed an excellent talk on TRANSPORTATION TOKENS by ROBERT CARTER, and a HAPPY BIRTHDAY, CALIFORNIA talk based on Leo Carillo's interesting book, by Ethel Lenhert.

CALIFORNIA FOREIGN COIN CLUB

KARL STEPHENS related the highlights of his European Numismatic tour at the May meeting.

BILL HOBERTON augmented his talk on Turkish, Egyptian and Islamic coins at the June meeting with a nice display.

C.O.I.N.

The 7th annual Convention of International Numismatics, held at the L.A. Hilton June 19-21 was a huge success. 62 coin dealers filled the ever-busy bourse room with representatives from Switzerland, England, Panama and Canada. Out-of-country visitors were from Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Greece, Rhodesia, Mexico and Canada.

LARRY MORTON won top trophy for his SCANDINAVIAN COMMEMORATIVE COINAGE 1888-1968. THOMAS KLUNZINGER of Detroit, Mich. went home with six awards representing six exhibiting categories.

Plans are already under way for the 1971 convention to be held June 18-20 with GORDON Z. GREENE as General Chairman.

COVINA COIN CLUB

DEANNA JASMIN spoke on IRISH COINS in May.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB

The speaker for June was Laura Nemez who spoke on Exhibiting.

Commencing in August the club will hold its meeting on the 2nd Thursday of each month. The address will be the same.

The speaker for July was the ever popular Curly Mitchell.

The club will hold a HOBBY NIGHT in October.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS

President of A.N.A. HERBERT M. BERGEN spoke on SECURITY at the May meeting. MY MORMON HERITAGE was heard by GORDON Z. GREENE in June. In July slides were shown on HOW AND WHEN MINT ERRORS OCCUR by DONALD GORDON.

Its Fifth Annual Coin Show will be held November 14 and 15 at the meeting place.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB

ABE KOSOFF spoke in June. BETTY CASE was the speaker in July.

EAST LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB

A SHOW AND TELL program was held at the May meeting.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS

FRED HACKER enlightened the group at the May meeting with an interesting talk about AUSTRALIA, THE COUNTRY AND ITS COINAGE. A complete display accompanied his talk.

In June A BEN COON talked on CONTROVERSIAL COINAGE.

In July the group held its annual fund-raising WHITE ELEPHANT SALE, which netted the treasury more than \$130.00.

FORTY-NINER COIN CLUB

In May ERNEST FEATHERSTONE presented a fine travelogue. RALPH MITCHELL showed the Franklin Mint film, THE ULTIMATE ACHIEVEMENT in June, and in July WAYNE DENNIS displayed and spoke on his WOODEN MONEY.

GENERAL DYNAMICS COIN CLUB

Its tenth anniversary was celebrated with a special spaghetti dinner, with President ART DUPONT presenting HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CLUB 1960-70.

In July the annual potluck dinner was held with the Stamp Club members as guests. The Stamp Club presented an interesting program on STAMPS AND COINS TOGETHER given by KEN FRENCH.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB

IRWIN BROTMAN spoke on TEMPLE TOKENS OF INDIA in July. His book on this subject is

now ready.

New Officers installed in July are CORA VICK, president; RICHARD ROBERTS, 1st vice-president; ROBERT VICK, 2nd vice-president; CAROL BOOTH, secretary-treasurer.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB

At its meeting in June held in conjunction with C.I.O.I.N. members heard PROFESSOR B. KANEAL, University of Judaism, Los Angeles, and DR. SEYMOUR FROMER, President of the Judah L. Magnus Museum of Berkeley.

Its fifth anniversary was celebrated in July with the Consul General of the State of Israel, Honorable MICHAEL RAVID, as honored guest and speaker.

KAISER COIN CLUB

Attendance was up at the July meeting as an attempt is being made to revive interest in the club.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB

July's meeting was held with the Southern Hub Club due to unforeseen circumstances at the regular meeting place.

Starting in October the monthly meeting will be held as usual on the third Sunday at the regular place.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB

In June WALTER FRITZSCHE and EDWARD TARANTINO spoke and presented slides on A NUMISMATIC TOUR OF RUSSIA.

CHARLES COLVER, secretary of CSNA, was guest speaker in July. He spoke on United States Cents

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ECHO PARK COIN CLUB JUNE MEETING



BOY SCOUTS of TROOP No. 140 presenting the colors. Boys pictured here are: Left to Right. MICHAEL BONNER, age 13; MICHAEL FLANIGAN, age 12; EDMUND KELLY, age 12. Little did M. Flanigan know that Echo Park Club was sending him to Camp. The Club being a community participating organization, surprised him with a paid Camping Trip and sponsored by Myron McClafin for the membership. In return he will give a detailed description of his trip. The Scout Master is Mr. D. MARTINSON.



ABE KOSOFF

Speaker at the June meeting was ABE KOSOFF, who kept the audience spell bound with his talk on numismatics. His knowledge of the subject is considerable, and the members were delighted.



Vice-president MYRON McCLAFIN presenting ABE KOSOFF with an ECHO PARK COIN CLUB Presentation Medal.

MONTEREY PK COIN CLUB

RALPH MARX was presented with a special award for his dissertation on GERMAN PAPER MONEY.

Plans for the 15th anniversary of the club are formulating.

NO. AMERICAN AVIATION STAMP & COIN CLUB

The "Lucky 13th" anniversary was held recently. John Paradowski was the lucky winner of a set of coins donated by William Largent and Ed Denny. He also won one of the exhibit awards with Clara Campbell winning the other. Dan Duncan won the \$20 gold piece,

NO. HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB

New officers are: SALLY MARX president; SALLY CASALINA, vice-president; ROBERT KILLION, corresponding secretary; CAMILLE ALFONSO, recording secretary; SPEEDY ALLFEE, treasurer.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB

JAMES RAY gave an excellent talk on COLONIAL COINAGE in May.

In June BRYAN BURKE related some German history by giving a talk on THE TERRIBLE INFLATION OF GERMAN MONEY AFTER WORLD WAR I, with hundreds of currency items displayed.

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS of Knott's Berry Farm addressed the members in July with a program entitled

THE STRENGTH OF YOUR METAL

ORANGE COUNTY NUMIS. ERROR CLUB

Officers for 1970 are: WILLIAM WELLS, president; WILLIAM MATIN, vice-president; JACK ACKERMAN, secretary; FRED MILLER, treasurer.

"PENNIES TO DOLLARS" COIN CLUB

A JUNIOR DISPLAY NIGHT was held at a recent meeting. It was a most difficult job voting for winners as four of the most novel and interesting displays were presented. The prize winning trophy was won by CHERRY PIPER.....CAMILLE PIPER, TERRY KRAMER and ELLIOTT all received awards for their displays which consisted of some fine coins for their collection. The club can now boast of having six Junior members.

At the July meeting, members were urged by N.A.S.C. club representative, Bernice Olmo, to visit the Money Museum of the N.A.S.C. This is a must for coin hobbyists.

The Club received a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Dave Lund, Ralph's employees, who are visiting England. The Lunds sent a beautiful display of current English coinage from London as a gift for the Club. Since the switch in 1971 to the decimal system in England, these coins are currently in use, are really collectors items.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB

Officers of the Club are: ROWE SLINGBY, president; CLIFF KREIZEL, vice-resident; VERA SCHYMOS, treasurer, PAUL SCHYMOS, secretary.

In April, VERA SCHYMOS presented slides on SO-CALLED DOLLARS AND MEDALS with a taped narration.

CLIFF KREIZEL spoke on IVORY--NATIVE MONEY OF GREENLAND with a slide presentation and display.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB

Mrs. VIRGINIA ALDERMAN spoke on THE RISE AND FALL OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY in June. She had an exhibit of a miniature Confederate Army Encampment and articles and reference books.

In July the group enjoyed a Dutch Auction with Vice-president KREIZEL at the helm.

REDLANDS COIN CLUB

JOHN LENKER talked and displayed coins from countries beginning with the letter "C"; i.e. CUBA, CHINA, CHILE, CAMBODIA, CANADA. John visited the BRONX COIN CLUB in New York while he was traveling back East in July.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB

At the July meeting RICHARD J. TROWBRIDGE, spoke on the

MAUNDY COINS OF GT. BRITAIN from 1660 to date.

Two new members to the club are: LAURA JUNG and ROBERT RIVERS.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB

A prime ribs anniversary banquet was held in May the night before its Seventh Annual Coin Show.

JOHN BALLARD spoke on RUSSIAN PAPER MONEY at the June meeting.

An audience participating type program was enjoyed in July, with each member present telling something about a favorite coin or medal. A "one-cent sale" was held with members bidding on a blind auction for unmarked packets of U.S. one-cent pieces of all types and varieties.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN CLUB

The program for July was an outstanding one, not having been presented at any other club to date. It was a 16 mm film, NASA APOLLO 12, and was well attended by the membership.

The Club President PEGGY BORGOLTE, is as usual, doing all within her power to promote the fascinating hobby of numismatics. She travelled all the way to Nova Scotia to attend the Canadian Numismatic Association Convention, and then to St. Louis for the American Numismatic Association Convention.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB

New president is CHARLES BYERS: Dr. LLOYD ERMSHAR, vice-president; ANNETTE WILCOX, corresponding/recording secretary; JAMES KININGHAM, treasurer. All were recently installed by HERBERT BERGEN at a banquet held in Pasadena with seventy present.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB

A Santa Ana Centennial elongated cent was produced to promote the 100th year of the city. The club is offering a COMPLETE SET of Centennial elongated coins (1¢ thru 50¢) for \$6.95 to augment its treasury.

S.I.N.

MEL KOHL, Director of Archives, would be grateful to authors and publishers if they would send SIN new publications as they appear on the market to be placed in the organization's archives. SIN library now has more than 300 volumes and 2500 journals available to each member by request.

In June a talk was given by ERNLE HANKINSON, police officer from Bulawayo, Rhodesia, visiting our country.

S.I.N. San Gabriel Chapter

RALPH and SALLY MARX spoke on BOTH SIDES OF A COIN at the July meeting.

SO. CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMIS. SOCIETY

At the July meeting PAUL CARNIGUS discussed the trials and tribulations of putting out a publication.

The COIN convention now past was a good one, with many outstanding exhibits, and interesting speakers at the forums. Scans through the efforts of VIC KOZIKUS, with coin from NICK JAMGOCHIAN, JOEL MATTER, GEORGE LANDEGGER and HAROLD DONALD, had an outstanding display.

SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN CLUB

In April A HISTORY OF COLONIAL PAPER CURRENCY was the subject of a series of slides shown by JACK EDELL.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB

JOY PARRISH, club secretary received the first honorary life membership other than past president in July.

Special guests in July were the LAWDALE COINS CLUB help the SOUTHERN HUB observe its 13th anniversary.

BILL WISSLEAD spoke of THE COINAGE OF SEYCHELLES recently.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB

The June meeting was SILVER

DOLLAR NIGHT, and what a night to remember. Slim Dunbar took high honors by winning 3 silver dollars. Tom Storey and Milo Hedges tied with 2 each, and all other winners were most pleased to even win one.

The speaker for the August meeting was XENIA KRIEDEL on THE COINS OF IRELAND.

The Club welcomes one new member GEORGE SCHUMACHER.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB

CHARLES COLVER presented a talk on UNITED STATES CENTS in June.

BILL WISSELEAD, president, reports that in June the club had a \$20 St. Gaudens as a door prize, amongst others.

UPLAND COIN CLUB

FRED COOPS, "oldest" stamp and coin dealer in Southern Calif. presented an illuminating talk on PRESENT DAY COIN COLLECTING at a recent meeting.

The Franklin Mint film, THE ULTIMATE ACHIEVEMENT was presented by RALPH MITCHELL.

VALLEY COIN CLUB

1970 officers are: ED FITZGERALD, president; AL RHODES, vice-pres.; MILDRED HARP, sect'y; MARGUERITE FELDPUCH. treas.

VENTURA COIN CLUB

LEON HARTHORN, member of

the 1970 Assay Commission, gave a talk at the June meeting.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB

The program for July was very interesting. Two films were shown "The Landings on the Moon by Apollos 11 and 12".

At the 75th meeting in July life memberships were awarded to all past presidents who had not previously received them. Included were Rick Gordon, Ed Tarantino, Ray Reinoehl, and Walt Fritzsche.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB

The speaker for the month of June was WILLIAM D. KOONCE on COINS AND TOKENS OF DOWN UNDER - Australia.

The Club holds its Big Show in September, too late for this issue of the Quarterly. It will be covered in the next Club News.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB

An "Open Competitive Coin Quiz" was offered at the June meeting.

HERBERT BERGEN spoke in July on EARLY U.S. COINS.

NOTICE

Will all Clubs kindly send their Bulletins each month to NONA MOORE at 18014 Merrill Ave, Fontana, 92335, our Assistant Editor.

MEMBER CLUBS

- AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** Motell's Mortuary, Mission Rm., 3rd & Alamitos Sts, Long Beach, Calif. 1st Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- ANAHEIM COIN CLUB** California Federal Saving & Loan, 600 N. Euclid Street, Anaheim, Calif. 2nd. Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3344, Anaheim, Calif. 90803
- ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA** (Los Angeles Chapter) State Mutual Savings & Loan, 15th & Wilshire, Santa Monica, Calif. 1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m..
- AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** California Federal Savings & Loan, Pico & Overland, Los Angeles, Calif. 4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.
- BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB** 1620 Truxton Police Dept. Base, Bakersfield, Calif. 1st & 3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
- BAY CITIES COIN CLUB** Westdale Savings & Loan, 2920 South Sepulveda Blvd. W. Los Angeles, Calif. 3rd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.
- CALIFORNIA FOREIGN COIN CLUB** Community Bldg, 647 San Vincent, West Hollywood, Calif. 2nd Friday, 7.00 p.m.
- CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY** Meets quarterly, various places. c/o Sally Marx, Corr. Secy., P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, Calif. 91305
- CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION** Secretary, Charles Colver, 611 N. Banna Ave. Covina, Calif. Meets twice a year at convention.
- CALTECH-J.P.L. NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** Caltech Campus, Room 168, Church Bldg Crn. Wilson & San Pasqual, Pasadena, Calif. 3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
- CENTRAL COAST COIN CLUB** 2880 Broad St. San Luis Obispo, Calif. 8.00 p.m.
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1048, San Luis Obispo, Calif. 93401
- CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB** Acacia School Auditorium, 55 West Norman Ave. Thousand Oaks, Calif. 2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- CON. OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (C.O.I.N.)** Los Angeles Hilton Hotel Los Angeles, Calif. Meets Annually in Convention in June
- COVINA COIN CLUB** Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina, California 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.
- CROWN CITY COIN CLUB** Security 1st National Bank, 204 E. 6th St., Covina. 2nd & 4th Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
- CULVER CITY COIN CLUB** Veterans Memorial Bldg, Culver Blvd. & Oveland Ave. Culver City, Calif. 2nd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.
- DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS** Irwin Elementary School, Mojave St. Victorville Ca 1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m..
- DOUGLAS SANTA MONICA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** Douglas Globemaster Grill, 2905 Ocean Park Blvd, Santa Monica, Calif. 2nd Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS** Downey Women's Club, 9813 S. Paramount, Downey, Ca 1st Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
- EAST LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB** 932 So. Gerhart Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m..
- ECHO PARK COIN CLUB** Echo Pk Methodist Church, 1226 N. Alvarado Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

- ERROR CLUB OF HOLLYWOOD** 1505 N. Edgemont St, Hollywood, California
Last Friday each month, 7.45 p.m. (6th Floor)
- FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS** Eagles Hall, Alder & Arrow, Fontana, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.
- FORTY-NINER COIN CLUB** Girl's Club House, South Gate Park, Tweedy and
Southern, South Gate, Calif. 2nd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m..
- GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB** Orange Hall, Century & Taft, Garden Grove, Calif.
4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- GENERAL DYNAMICS COIN CLUB** Plant Recreation Club House, 5th at Bellevue,
Pomona, Calif. 4th Friday, 7.30 p.m.
- GLEN CITY COIN CLUB** Blanchard Community Library, North 8th Street,
Santa Paula, Calif. 1st. Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- GLENDALE COIN CLUB** Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 401 N. Brand, Glendale
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.
- HAPEA COIN CLUB** 1216 E. Imperial Highway, El Segundo, California
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- ISRAEL COIN CLUB** State Mutual Saving & Loan Bldg, 1505 Wilshire Boulevard,
Santa Monica, Calif. Last Sunday each month, 2.00 p.m.
- KAISER COIN CLUB** Club House No.1, Kaiser Steel Plant, Fontana, Calif.
4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- LAGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB** Corner El Tora & Valencia, Laguna Hills, Calif.
1st. Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- LA MIRADA COIN CLUB**, Charlotte Anthony School, Barbata at Alondro, La Mirada
3rd Friday, 8.00 p.m. Mailing Address P.O. Box 674, La Mirada, Ca. 90638
- LAWNDALE COIN CLUB** Hawthorne Memorial Center, 3901 W. El Segundo Blvd.
Hawthorne, Calif. 3rd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.
- L.E.R.C. NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** Lockheed Recreation Center, 2814 Empire,
Burbank, Calif. 1st & 3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
- LONG BEACH COIN CLUB** Mottell's Mortuary, 3rd & Alamitos, Long Beach, Ca.
1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB** Olympian Motor Hotel, Chariot Room, 1903 W. Olympic
Los Angeles, Calif. 1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.
- MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB** Service Clubhouse, 440 South McPherrin Ave.
Monterey Park, Calif. 4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.
- NORTHROP COIN CLUB** 12626 Chadron Avenue, Hawthorne, California
2nd & 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- N. AMERICAN AVIATION-ROCKWELL CORP. STAMP & COIN CLUB.** Recreation
Hall, 5353 W. Imperial, Los Angeles, Calif. 1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.
- N. AMERICAN ROCKWELL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** 16133 Woodruff, Bellflower, Ca.
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOC.** P.O. Box 5075, San Jose, Calif.
Meets annually in Convention
- NORTH HIGH SCHOOL STAMP & COIN CLUB** 182nd St. & Yukon, Torrance, Calif.
1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, Ventura
 Laurel Canyon, Studio City, Calif. 2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

NORTH VALLEY COIN CLUB 1309 Bordon Street, Sylmar, California
 2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

NORWALK CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB Hoxie Ave. School, 12324 Hoxie, Norwalk
 1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB Mariners Library Bldg, 2005 Dover Drive,
 Newport Beach, Calif. 2nd Monday,, 7.30 p.m.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB Fullerton Savings & Loan Bldg, 200 W. Common
 wealth, Fullerton, Calif. 4th Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

ORANGE COUNTY NUMISMATIC ERROR CLUB Santa Ana Public Library, 8th
 and Ross Sts, Santa Ana, Calif. 2nd Tuesday, 7.00 p.m.

OXNARD COIN CLUB Oxnard Community Center, Ventura Room, 800 Hobson Way
 Oxnard, Ca. 3rd. Wednesday; 7.30 p.m. (P.O. Box 855 Oxnard, Ca.)

PENNIES TO DOLLARS COIN CLUB (Ralph's Market Employees Association)
 3410 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles, Calif. 1st Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB N.Ranchito School, 8837 Olympic, Pico Rivera, Ca
 2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

PILLARS LIMITED COIN CLUB 12240 Archwood Dr., No. Hollywood, Calif.
 Valley Plaza Recreation Ctr. 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB 172 West Monterey, Pomona, California
 1st Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

REDLANDS COIN CLUB Provident Bank, 125 E. Citrus Ave, Redlands, Calif.
 2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

ROCKATOMIC COIN CLUB Rocketdyne, 8500 Fallbrook, Canoga Park, Calif
 4th Monday,, 7.30 p.m.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB Recreation Center, 11th & E. Sts,
 San Bernardino, Calif. 2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN CLUB 12240 Archwood Dr, No. Hollywood , Ca
 Valley Plaza Recreation Ctr. 3rd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB Huntington-Sheriton Hotel, 1401 S.Oak Kn
 Pasadena, Calif. 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB Recreation Clubhouse, 1104 W. 8th St, Santa Ana, Calif
 3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB Recreation Center, Carillo & Anacapa Strs,
 Santa Barbara, Calif. 3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB Veterans Memorial Bldg, Pine & N.Price, Santa Maria
 3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

SIMI VALLEY COIN CLUB Larwin Community Center, Simi, California
 3rd Sunday, 7.30 p.m.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS California Savings & Loan, Pico
 Overland, West Los Angeles, Calif. 4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS San Gabriel Valley Chapter
 Wilshire Savings & Loan, Colorado & Myrtle, Monrovia, Calif.
 3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

SOUTH EAST SIERRA COIN CLUB 362 North Main Street, Bishop, California
 4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY For meeting
information write to: P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, Calif.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB 4441 W. Lennox Blvd, Inglewood, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

SUN CITY (CALIF) COIN CLUB Security Bank Community Room, Sun City
2nd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB 3855 242nd Street, Torrance, California
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

TRIANGLE COIN CLUB Equitable Savings & Loan Assoc., 16804 Bellflower,
Bellflower, Calif. 3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB Tustin Youth Center, 600 W. 6th Street, Tustin, Calif.
2nd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. (P.O. Box 11, Tustin 92680)

UPLAND COIN CLUB Recreation Bldg., Upland Memorial Pk, E. Foothill Blvd.
Upland, Calif. 3rd Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

VALLEY COIN CLUB Men's Club, Los Alamos, Calif. 2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

VANDENBERG NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Missile View Community Center,
Vandenberg, Calif. 1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB Ventura County Library, Elizabeth Topping Rm,
Ventura, Calif. 2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB Masonic Temple, 7216 Valmont, Tujunga, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB Reseda Women's Club, 7901 Lindley Ave, Reseda.
4th Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB Parnell Park, Scott Ave & Lambert, Whittier, Calif.
2nd Friday, 8.00 p.m.



THIS SPACE IS AVAILABLE for other friendly Clubs
to join us in promoting Numismatics, and help us make
our 16th Annual Convention a success.



CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION

SEPT. 17 - 20, 1970

Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 47th SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION

OCT. 30 - NOV. 1, 1970

Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

DOWNEY NUMISMATIST'S

5th ANNUAL COIN SHOW

NOV. 14 & 15, 1970

Women's Club, 9813 Paramount Blvd., Downey, Calif.

SENSATIONAL SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

FEBRUARY 18, 19, 20, 21, 1971

Los Angeles-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles